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REPORT

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

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SUBJECT Jodasta, National Enterprise,
in Kaznejov

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The chemical plants of Jodasta, National Enterprise, in Kaznejov N 49-53, E 13-24 near Pilsen, produced sulphuric acid, oleum, superphosphate, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and ultramarine. The plant at Kaznejov was the main plant, with branch plants in Brasy near Pilsen and Chabarovice N 50-41, E 13-50.
2. The chemical plant in Kaznejov see Enclosure A was one of the oldest chemical plants in Czechoslovakia. It was built about 100 years ago; the founder was Jan David STARCK of Kaznejov. For many years, the only products were sulphuric acid and oleum. The installation was expanded by increasing production and building more production space. After this expansion, it was redesignated "Mining and Industrial Works--formerly Jan David Starck", with headquarters in Prague II, on Revolucni Avenue.
3. The firm, Jan David Starck, established and operated mines for kaolin and ceramic factories in Kaznejov, lignite mines and a large glass factory in Dolny Rychnov N 50-10, E 12-39 (near Sokolov); and an ultramarine plant in Brasy near Pilsen. After the German occupation of border areas in 1938, the installation in Dolny Rychnov came under the German Reich and was administered separately. After World War II, practically all of the firm's property was confiscated and later divided. Some of the plants were made a part of already-nationalized industries, such as Czechoslovak Mines, Czechoslovak Ceramic Works, and Czechoslovak Chemical Works.
4. The chemical plants in Kaznejov and Brasy Enclosure B were first placed under the national administration of the United Chemical Works in Prague, and were later made the property of the United Chemical Works. Since that time, they were called "United Chemical Works, Kaznejov Plant or Brasy Plant". The plants were under the general management of the United Chemical Works in Prague, which was

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under the Czechoslovak Chemical Works in Prague II. After the reorganization of the chemical industry in 1949, and the breaking up of the United Chemical Works, an independent national enterprise was created on 1 January 1950 and called Jodasta.

5. The Chabarovice plant Enclosure C was a private enterprise in German hands until the end of World War II. After the end of the war, it was confiscated and placed first under the National Administration of the United Chemical Works in Prague. In 1946, the plant became the property of the United Chemical Works and made a part of the Usti nad Labem plant, from where it was administered. It was made a part of Jodasta since the production at Chabarovice was the same as at Brasy. The main plant in Kaznejov and branch plants in Brasy and Chabarovice were placed under the Ministry of Chemical Industry in Prague II, Stepanska 30.

25Xp. The machinery and equipment at the plant were old, but had been well taken care of.

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25X17. At full capacity, the Kaznejov plant processed 7,000 tn. of pyrites per year in the production of sulphuric acid and oleum. The main source of supply for this plant was the West German mine, Bayerland in Waldsassen. There were no particular transportation problems involved. The pyrite from this mine was of good quality, since the Kaznejov plant processed only crystalline pyrite. Chemapol purchase price of this pyrite, with respect to its copper content, was 850 crowns per ton, delivered at the Czechoslovak-German frontier. The German supplier was Metallgesellschaft A.G., Frankfurt/Main. The Kaznejov plant paid Chemapol 1,060 crowns per ton, dry weight, 48% sulphur content, pyrite delivered at the Kaznejov RR Station; (what Chemapol originally paid the supplier for the pyrite did not affect this price).

8. Left-over materials, including copper, were the property of the Kaznejov plant and had to be shipped (by inconvenient transportation means) to the Vitkovice Iron Works, where the copper content was extracted. There were no other places to separate copper in Czechoslovakia, and all left-over materials with a minimum copper content of 0.35% had to be sent to Vitkovice for this separation process. The plant was credited with 21 crowns for each kilogram of extracted copper. Whenever the Bayerland Mine could not, for any reason, supply the pyrite needed by the Kaznejov plant, pyrite came from Norwegian sources or Italian sources (through Hamburg to the Elbe River).
9. Surplus quantities of sulphuric acid were delivered by the Kaznejov plant to the United Steel Works, National Enterprise, in Kladno in their own tank cars.
10. In the production of superphosphates, the Kaznejov plant processed 9,000 tn. of raw phosphates per year. Raw phosphates were obtained from the USSR and from North Africa. Costs of raw phosphates for the Kaznejov plant, as for all plants, was 3,146 crowns per ton P₂O₅, dry weight, delivered at Kaznejov RR Station. This price was the same regardless of the origin of the shipment.
11. The Kaznejov plant processed 750 tn. of raw tartar per year in the production of tartaric acid. One-third of this raw material came from domestic sources and two-thirds from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. The necessary lime came from the plant's own lime kilns near the plant.

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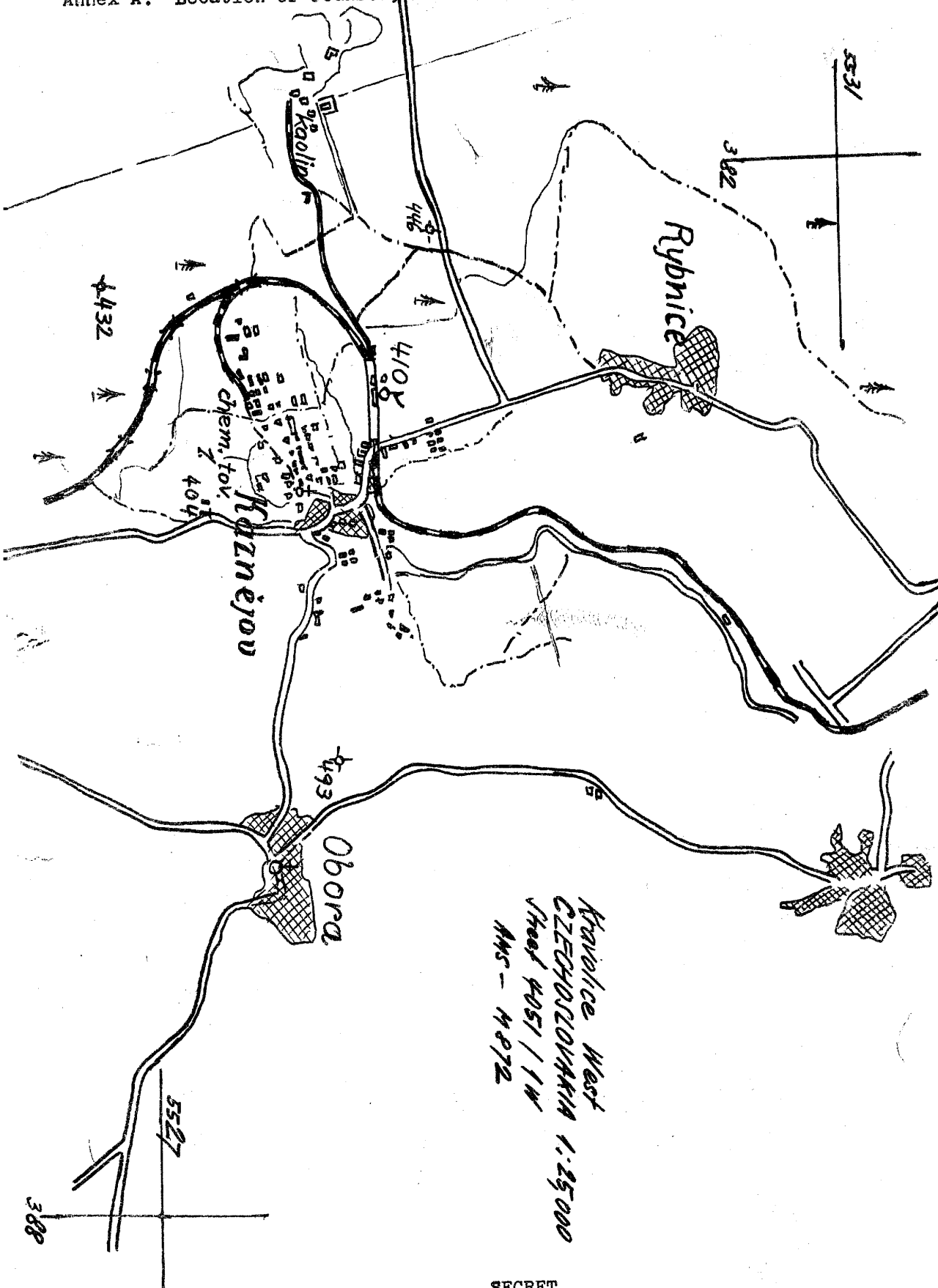
12. Superphosphate was shipped in paper sacks, according to instructions from the Ministry of Chemical Industry, based on needs of the Ministry of Agriculture. Citric and tartaric acids were shipped in crystal, powder or granulated form in barrels to the textile industry, or for foodstuffs and pharmaceutical uses. The majority was exported.
13. Jodasta works had no research institute. Kaznejov had a plant laboratory where raw materials and finished products were tested.
14. Manager of Jodasta National Enterprise was Ing. BURES, former production technician of the United Chemical Works plant in Usti nad Labem. He was a staunch Communist. Ing. FLEK was in charge of the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphates at Kaznejov. After the United Chemical Works took over the chemical production, Ing. BUBELA, former long-time head of the industrial mining firm of David Starck, became manager of the glass factory in Dolny Rychnov. He left Czechoslovakia and is now somewhere in South America.
15. Security measures at the Kaznejov plant were the same as for other chemical plants. Entrance to the plant was granted on permission of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. The plant had its own militia guarding the plant area. Workers had to show their plant passes upon leaving and entering the plant.
16. Both the Brasy and Chabarovice branch plants made ultramarine blue. Both plants had their own boiler facilities. The Brasy plant was connected with the main railway by its own railroad siding; the Chabarovice plant was not. The road connection to both plants was very good. At full capacity, each plant processed 250 tn. of bulk sulphur. Kaolin came to the Brasy plant from Kaznejov. The Chabarovice plant obtained its kaolin from Sedlec, near Karlovy Vary. Glauber's salt, soda, and charcoal came from other Czechoslovak chemical plants. Sulphurs were shipped to the Brasy plant because of transportation reasons, from Italian sources; East Germany supplied the Chabarovice plant. Italian sulphur cost 499 crowns; East German 275 crowns per 100 kg. delivered at the Czechoslovak frontier. Chemapol charged both plants 390 crowns per 100 kg., franco, destination RR Station.
17. Blue was delivered in powder, ball, or paste form in barrels and crates as blue dye to be used for bleaching in the paper industry, sugar refineries, in the production of printers' dyes, and for household bleaching of clothing. A small portion was also exported under the export category of clay dyes.

Annexes:

- A. Location of Jodasta, National Enterprise, Kaznejov
- B. Location of Jodasta Branch Plant, Brasy
- C. Location of Jodasta Branch Plant, Chabarovice

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Annex A. Location of Jodasta, National Enterprise, Kazhejov



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Annex C. Location of Jodasta Branch Plant, Chabarovice

